AMENDMENT

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 24, 29, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46 and 57 as follows:

24. A method for treating a mammal suffering from traumatic injury to the central nervous system comprising parenteral nonintracranial administration of an IGF-I in an amount effective to treat the traumatic injury, wherein the IGF-I consists essentially of an amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring IGF-I.

29. A method for treating a mammal suffering from traumatic injury to the central nervous system comprising parenteral nonintracranial administration of an IGF-II in an amount effective to treat the traumatic injury, wherein the IGF-II consists essentially of an amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring IGF-II.

34. A method for treating a mammal suffering from a stroke comprising parenteral nonintracranial administration of an IGF-I in an amount effective to treat the stroke, wherein the IGF-I consists essentially of an amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring IGF-I.

37. A method for treating a mammal suffering from a stroke comprising parenteral nonintracranial administration of an IGF-II in an amount effective to treat the stroke, wherein the IGF-II consists essentially of an amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring IGF-II.

40. A method for treating a mammal suffering from traumatic brain injury or stroke comprising increasing the circulating concentration of an IGF-I to a concentration effective to treat the traumatic brain injury or stroke; wherein increasing the circulating concentration of IGF-I is accomplished by parenteral nonintracranial administration of IGF-I, wherein the IGF-I consists essentially of an amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring IGF-I.

43. A method for treating a mammal suffering from traumatic brain injury or stroke comprising increasing the circulating concentration of an IGF-II to a concentration effective to treat the traumatic brain injury or stroke; wherein increasing the circulating concentration of IGF-II is accomplished by parenteral nonintracranial administration of IGF-II, wherein the IGF-II consists essentially of an amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring IGF-II.

46. A method for treating damaged locus ceruleus neurons or axons in a mammal, comprising parenteral nonintracranial administration of an IGF in an amount effective to treat the locus ceruleus neurons or axons, wherein the IGF consists essentially of an amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring IGF.

57. A method for treating injury to the central nervous system in a mammal comprising parenteral nonintracranial administration of an IGF in an amount effective to treat the injury, wherein the IGF consists essentially of an amino acid sequence of a naturally occurring IGF.

REMARKS

Claims 24-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Lewis et al. (A1, U.S. Patent No. 5,093,317). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

The Examiner asserts that "Lewis et al. not only teach intracranial administration to overcome the blood brain barrier but also teach the parenteral administration of IGFs which by definition is nonintracranial. Thus, Lewis et al. teach both parenteral and intracranial administration." (Office Action mailed December 8, 1999, p. 2.)

Applicant strongly disagrees with these assertions. Lewis et al. simply does not teach treatment of the brain by parenteral nonintracranial administration. Instead, Lewis discloses the